THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1884.

Amusements To-day. American Institute-Extitution, Pipen Opera House-Addition of M. Continued be became towers. F.P. M.
Connectly file many the becomes F.P. M.
Budy's Libertic A. Wooden Sport F.P. M.
Biden Mysec Institution, As. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Crimi Opera Louise discibilities of H.
No. Cr & Sin 's Conset. 1887 M.
Endless Saiden - De Steel - De Friest Secretary - 2
Ribbin - Saiden - De Steel Bress - F M.
Propie's 1 heater - Steel British - F M.
Star Theater - July - 2 F. M. Thatta I hen re Ru Geinscher Mann, AP, H.

The its Camique - hive faction, S.P. M. Union Square | New York - Pe Atter's Possible, Wallack's Theatre - Min. Aug. J. P. M. Bib Avenue | Theatre - Min. Aug. J. P. M. Sain Avenue | Theatre - N. Sandagh, S.P. M.

Subscription by Mail-Post Paid. BUNDAY, Per Year DALLY AND SUNDAY, Per Year. THE BUN, New York City,

Not One Word.

You may read the letter of Mr. TILDEN to the committee of the Democratic National Convention through from beginning to end, and then you may read it through backwards from end to beginning, without finding a single word indicating that the illustrious statesman whom the party honors has confidence in the ability of the party's candidate for President, or faith in his fitness to administer the office, or respect for his personal character.

Not one word for CLEVELAND from Mr. TILDEN!

Yet we have been told again and again by the managers of Mr. CLEVELAND'S canvass that there was to come from Graystone an opinion respection the candidate's qualificathuslasm, and put life and soul and hope into the indifference of his supporters.

With what eagerness would the friends of Mr. CLEVELAND have seized upon the faintest expression of Mr. TILDEN's belief that this candidate is the right man to undertake the task which he himself has been compelled to decline, and the magnitude and difficulty of which he so profoundly appre-

He is silent. His silence is eloquent. What could SAMUEL J. TILDES say in culogy of Buch a person as GROVER CLEVELAND?

Must the People Hang their Heads in Shame ?

A Boston correspondent of the Evening Post, who is evidently one of the Republican bolters, sends to that journal a review of the political situation in Massachusetts which is really of startling significance.

In the first place, he gives estimates of the probable vote of the State, but these, being the merest guesses, are not worth talking about. In Massachusetts, as eisewhere, calculations of that sort are a waste of time in the present canvass, when the extent of the dissatisfaction and disaffection in both of the great parties is an unknown and undiscoverable quantity.

But, having finished his guesswork, this intelligent R publican bolter proceeds to relate facts of which he has knowledge, and to describe the growth of a sentiment which is manifestly becoming strenger not only in Boston, but also throughout the Union.

He says that intelligence has been received in that city that a vast mass of information regarding the moral character of CLEVE-LAND has been gathered in Buffalo. From such of this "written evidence" as he has seen he concludes that "not only is CLEVE-LAND as vile a man as there is in the country, if these charges are true, but he is also the greatest fool, and the whole Empire State is dereliet in not rising en masse and procuring his expulsion from office." As to the effect produced by this evidence he tells us

Some here believe that an atrocious conspiracy exists for political purposes. Another opinion is that it is a clear case of private blackmail, and that all the charges can be silenced by the payment of sufficient money. Others, again, believe them all to be true."

What a confession to make! There is doubt among intelligent men whether a candidate for the Presidency whom they are asked to vote for is "as vile a man as there is in the country!" Even those who have committed themselves to his support, and who know of the evidence presented, can only reply to the charges that they suppose them to be part of a political conspiracy, or made for blackmalling purposes. "Others, again, believe them all to be true."

And this is the sort of discussion of the character of a man who aspires to be President of this great republic which is going on among the most intelligent and best informed citizens of Boston, men, too, who have been numbered among his supporters No wonder that this Boston gentleman

dreads what is to come, for he says tha there are more and more numerous rumors of moral obliquity on the part of the Republican candidate, with statements of names, places, and dates relating to recent

If the presentation of the "written evi dence" against CLEVELAND should provoke the publication of counter charges in retaliation, the close of the campaign, he says, "would be of a character to make every honest man hang his head in shame, even it it should not lead to a sudden convention and the nomination of a new ticket against which such attacks could not be made.

The people of this republic compelled to decide between a political jobber and "as wile a man as there is in this country "-that being the alternative the two old parties put

We are therefore not surprised to find this correspondent adding that some of the Boston Republicans "have expressed an earnest wish that both candidates might be with drawn, and absolutely pure men set up for the votes of the people."

Nor are these Republicans of Boston the only men who have that desire. The same feeling prevails among Democrats. They want this disgraceful campaign to stop! They want for a leader one of their great captains -a man of indisputable moral elevation, instead of a camildate brought out from obscurity, and who is pursued by such foul charges as those which are brought against CLEVELAND, charges, too, which remain utterly unrefuted even down to the closing

weeks of the canvass. The honor of the American people, their good name, their religious convictions, their moral standards, all their best sentiments demand that both of these men should be thrown down from the elevation to which they have been raised by political trickery. and leaders put up in their places who will represent the popular regard for truth and

righteousness and purity. But will the demand of the people be responded to by the political managers of the two parties? We fear not. We fear that every honest man will be obliged to " hang his head in shame" because BLAINE and CLEVELAND remain to the last to dispute for

the Presidency in a desperate conflict between different manifestations of moral tur-

What is the resort of honest men? Have they no escape? Must they vote for one or the other of these tattooed candidates ? No, no! Better not vote at all for Presidential electors. Of two evils the supreme law of right is not to choose the less, but to avoid both.

As for ourselves we are glad that in this situation we can vote for such a Jacksonian Democrat as BUTLEN.

Pierola's Position in Pern.

The most netoworthy document published in Peru since Gen. louistas issued his selfdenying ordinance convoking a Congress for the free election of a new Chief Magistrate, is the species of manifesto in which Don NICOLAS DE PIEROLA defines his programme and his attitude toward the factions which recently contend of for ascendancy in the streets of Lima. On their face his declarations have an important bearing on the future of Peru, for they emanate from a man who, in spite of his reverses, has strong financial support, and is still the idol of the Lisian populace. They are even more signideant when construed in connection with the ex-Dictator's relation to the Civilista or CALDERON party, fostered by Messes, BLAINE and Hunnaur, and of which just now Ca-

Charte is the essensible representative.

Present is too as lute a politician to shoulder any portion of the odium incurred by the sacrifice of Pernylan territory to the Chillan invader. He not only refuses to identify himself in any way with the friends of longeras, but he is exceful to disclaim for his purishus any aid from the existing regime in the coming elections. No one, however, is less likely than the ex-Dictator to underrate the pressure habitually exercised upon the voters in Peru by the Government for the time being, and he has undoubtedly obtained pledges from the provisional authorities that this pressure, if exercised at all, shall be exerted in his favor. This is clear from the recent admission of several of his former coadjutors

to the longias Cablest, and from the powerful restraining influence by which, in return for such recognition, his supporters frustrated the attempt of CACEnes to excite an outbreak in the capital city It is true that in his manifesto PIEROLA thinks it prudent to deny that his party, which he styles the Democratic, has any representative in the present Government, but, notwith standing this professed disavowal, the old affiliations of some of the new Ministers cannot be disguised.

It is clear from this manifesto, coupled with other recent incidents, that PIEROLA is a candidate for the Presidency of Peru, and that in all the departments controlled by the existing Government, his friends can count on a fair field, if not upon much secret favor. Under these circumstances his success is almost certain. It is doubtful whether the authorities controlling the election machinery would now recognize CACEmrs as eligible to the Presidential office since he might reasonably be treated as outlawed by his late demonstration against Limn; but in any event his prestige has been so much clouded by defeat that he has ceased to be a formidable rival. Discredited as he now is everywhere except in Arequipa and some of the mountain districts, he is still much stronger than his party, and the Civilista or CALDERON junta can put forward no other candidate with any prospect of success

At last, then, the ex-Dictator seems likely to obtain from the votes of his countrymen complete amends for the blow dealt him after his retreat to Ayacucho by our late Minister, HURLBUT. The elections will give him an opportunity of proving whether it be not true, as was distinctly implied in Minlster Christiancy's despatches, that his supporters in Peru have at all times outnumbered those of CALDERON ten to one. In spite of the popularity acquired by CACERDS, the Civilistas evidently felt misgivings touching their ability to meet ie Pierolists at the ballot box, and their desperate effort to overthrow the lang-SIAS régime. But the CALDERON programme unquestionably went much further than the elevation of CACERES to the Presidency by a coup d'dat. The intractable attitude which was assumed by this faction after Mr. BLAINE's nomination was probably more than a coincidence, and it might need but little pressure on the part of the United States to cause a renewal of the war with Chill in which certainly Bolivia and quite possibly the Argentine Confederation would be enlisted among the allies of Peru. Nor can it be denied that a large proportion of Peru's foreign creditors would heartily welcome, and might further with pecuniary aid,

a movement of this kind. Should PIEROLA, however, as it now seems probable, become the next President of Peru we predictions may be made with confidence. One is that Mr. BLAINE will wield no influence at Lima, and the other is that the Messrs. Druyrus, who have always suppiled PIEROLA with the sinews of war, will regain their grasp upon Peru's resources.

A Quarter of a Million German Voters. No estimate of the size of the German vote in the United States rests on anything better than conjecture. We know approximately the number of German-born people in each State. We do not know how many of them are males of the voting age and naturalized Nor can we do more than guess at the ratio of the German vote to the German population. It varies, of course, in different parts of the country, and in different years, as immigration increases or declines. Citizens are not checked off according to nationality as they appear at the polis to deposit the ballots that belong to them by virtue of naturalization. The problem is still further complicated by the fact that the Americanborn children of German parents, voting with their fathers and really forming part of the strength of the German vote; so called, figure u the census rolls as native citizens. It is therefore impossible to define distinctly what s known as the German vote, and it is well that this is the case. The German vote is an American vote; the German voter is an merican citizen.

When the last census was taken there were n the United States, excluding the Terriories, 1,947,584 men, women, and children of German nativity. In nine States the Gernan-born population exceeded 80,000; and these States are here arranged in the order

of their rank in this respect: German born Populati New York .855,913 ... 235,786 Pennsylvania Michigan ..

Indiana ... Roughly speaking, there is in the United States one voter to five or six people. The total population in the States in 1890 was 49,371,000; the total popular vote cast for President that year was 9,210,000. In New York State the total population was 5,082,000, and the total vote 1.104,000, or more than one in five. According to this bosis the German vote in the United

States would have been between 350,000 and 400,000 four years ago; but it is necessary to remember that the ratio of voters to population is much smaller in the case of the German-born people than in the country at large. Male immigrants of less than five years' residence cannot vote at all. Many who have been here longer than five years have failed to take out naturalization papers. The interest of the more recent comers in politi-cal matters is less active. If we give the German population of 1889 the benefit of the four years that have since clapsed toward fuller naturalization, and suppose that only one German in ten is a voter, we have in the

one to eight, we have a German vote of a quarter of a million.

In at least four of the States that appear in the list printed above the CLEVELAND managers are doing all in their power to promote an extensive bolt of the German R publicans away from BLAINE and to CLEVELAND. Let us see what is probable the size of the German vote in New York, Onio, Wisconsin, and Indiana. On the supposition that there is one voter to every eight of population, we have the subjoined table, and although the figures in the last column are confectural

they are not the less interesting: Total Pite 14 1483. 1818 Fore 1844 1,101 (03 721 0:7 207 172 47 1078

These estimates of the dimensions of the German vote in the several States in question are undoubledly under the truth; but not so far under the truth as the wild guesses of the political arithmeticians exceed the possibilities of the situation. When we remember that a large percentage of the German vote is already Democratic, it appears that the German Republican disaffection, even if it is as widespread as Mr. CLEVELAND'S friends and the admirers of Mr. Schurz pretend to believe, will be much feas effective in determining the result of the election than has been supposed. Moreover, the indications multiply on every hand that Mr BLAISE will be able to hold the greater part of the German vote that naturally belongs to the Republican candidate.

The Humiliation of the Democracy. The Prohibitionists have set apart Wednesday, the twenty-ninth day of this month, as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer. On that day the people of the United States are invited to confess the shame which the abuse of Intoxicating liquors has brought upon the nation, and to repent of their re-

sponsibility therefor.

The request of the Prohibitionists shows their earnestness and sincerity; yet, if it be true that Heen-ing the sale of intoxicaling liquors is a sin of which Governments, municipal, Sinte, and national, ought to repent and purge themselves, the Prohibitionists at least have no part in the sin, and no need of repentance for it. They have done and are doing their duty as they see it. If, according to their light, the humiliation of the country will continue unless they come into power, they have no cause to reproach themselves or their party.

But if, in the place of a man of character they had selected as their candidate a man of life shamefully impure; if, instead of selecting a Prohibitionist they had selected some half-measure weakling on account of his popularity with their opponents, the brewers, the distillers, and the license men; if, instead of a man capable to lead them and ardently in sympathy with their views, they had selected a man of small knowledge, pleavune ideas, and gross personal habits then each day since their Convention would have been a day of humiliation to them.

The Democrats have now had three months of humiliation, and repentance ought to come about the 5th of November,

Not an Important Lie.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Econing ad no mention of the Hocking Valley Lie, in many respects one of the most important

lies of the century." Possibly out of consideration for the fee! ngs of our esteemed contemporary. Possibly because this particular effort of the jacksnipes who manage the Bureau of Defamation does not seem to us quite so Important as it does to the Econing Post. Possibly because a lie has to be first class now in order to enilst our interest or arouse our weary indignation.

Is any one of these possible explanations satisfactory to our esteemed contemporary

The Plain Factor A correspondent in Oakiey, Louisiana, puts

o us the following question:

"What is his character now ? Is his walk and conve ation a discredit to the office of Governor?" His character is just as bad as ever; and iis personal walk and conversation are gross and discreditable, except when covered up with the veil of hypoerisy.

Mob law seems to be the order in Brooklyn as regards the meetings of the People's party. The Democratic machine politicians find it ex pedient to attack these meetings with violence. Well, if they think that it is profitable, let them go on. Every such attempt increases the number of those who are determined to vote for BUTLER and against CLEVELAND.

Although the Associated Producers have plopted the principles of the Standard Oil Company with such success as to practically suspend the production of oil throughout nearly the whole extent of the oil regions there is a shrinkage in the market value of the stock on hand which amounts to fifteen millions of dollars. This is caused by the Phillips gusher on Thorn Creek, the most extraordinar well yet discovered, which maintains unabated its phenomenal flow of thirty-five hundred barrels a day. The excitement in the trade is in proportion to the depression in the market. and the twenty wells which are being bored with might and main around the Phillips prodigy are being watched with the deepest interest.

The "Hon." ALBION W. TOURGER has finally edited the Continent into a condition of permanent repose. Considering the amount of capital invested in that literary venture, the Hon." Albiox effected its extinction with singular celerity. Subscribers whose terms of subscription to the Continent have not expired are advised that they shall be consoled with such intellectual dissipation as is afforded by the columns of the Christian at Work. The transition is one of the least violent that could have been afforded to them.

The case of Policeman McParlan should receive the prompt attention of the Commis-sioners. Having clubbed a boy without any reason or justification whatever, he arrested the lad and locked him up because he asked what his number was. The case as disclosed yesterday before Justice MURRAY showed Mc-Partan to be an unprincipled and brutal rufflan, whorly unfit to discharge the duties of a

policeman. The report of the meeting of the bar of this city held May 23, to do honor to the late Charles O'Conor, has been handsomely printed in a large quarte eedings, the speeches of Me-ars. Peabody, Carter, Coudert, and Evarts and is a worthy memorial of the distinguished jurist of whor, his fellow citizens have al-

MED-WEEK ECHOES.

Politics absorb so much of public attention that burely anything else is spoken of among buliness men. Everybody who has friends in Ohlo telegraphs for information in regard to the outlook, and in most cases the answers are not very encouraging for Mr. Blaine. People who talked twenty thousand majority don't talk more than fifteen now, and those who talked ten seem to be satisfied with five. A despatch coming from a shrewd and well-posted Republican of Cincinnati says to his broker:

Sorry, but think it will be a very close shave Sell my -." The broker would not show the balance of the despatch. In any case; it seems to be a foregone conclusion at the Stock Ex United States a total German vote of nearly change that the Ohio election will have a decid-200,000; while if we suppose that the ratio is ed effect upon the stock market. Meanwhile everybody is afraid either to go long or to go short, and business is as dull as it can be. The market was weak all day, but closed with

> satisfactory. There was a rumor of a new issue of New York Central bonds, a new issue of some 35,000 shares of Omaha common and preferred stocks, and some very unfavorable talk in regard to the Erie and the Louisville and Nashvitte funnclering. The latter company advertises an issue of \$10,000,000 securities at 65 for bonds and 26 for stock. But the general ibelief is that 55 for bonds and 22.50 for the stock is all that the company will netually get from the syndicate, even if the whole subscription is covered by the public. If it is not, the syndicate is bound to take only \$1,000,000, which, at the above price, will not bring one-third of what the company wants. Of course, all this could not improve the temper of the speculation. Neither did the reduc-tion of the Western Union divident from 7 to 6 per cent, exercise a beneficial influence, although the reasons given for it are very plaus-

thie and conservative.

In Chicago things are feverish. Both wheat and corn are down but the transactions are not large. The receipts of corn amounted to 224 cars, of which only 89 graded. Inst year at the same date fully fifty per cent, was grading, and the prise, except for cornered eash stuff, was much higher. Year corn soid then at 46%, against 42% last night, and May corn at

49, against 40% last night. A country of cocktails, smashes, and sours ought to be highly interested in the almost in-credible progress which seems to be made in the treatment of the liver. The Vice-Governor of the National Bank of Belgium, M. Engène Anspach, became, in consequence of high living, afflicted with a very painful form of liver disease. He suffered from the presence of gravel in his gall bladder. His sufferings were terrible, and all the resources of science seemed to be of no avail. At last it was decided to apply to a Berlin surgeon of the name of Dr. Largenbusch (not the famous old Di. Langen-beck, but a much younger man), who had acquired the reputation of having performed several operations upon this vital organ. The Doctor went to Brussels, and, after examina tion declared to M. Anspach that his gall bind der was full of gravel, and that nothing but very dangerous operation could free him of it

"Have you done it before," asked the banker, and what were the results?" I have done it four times. Three patients died, and one came out all right," was the answer.

Twenty-five per cent. is a first-class dividend," remarked M. Anspoch. "But let us try o increase it if we can."

The operation was at once proceeded with the side of the banker was opened, and 125 calcult or stones were taken out of the liver. The operation was performed on the 9th of last month, and the patient was very weak for some time, but, according to the ladependance Belge, he is out of danger now. This looks like a first step toward bringing bad livers into proper working order. Fancy what a time cocktail drinkers would have if they could expect with reasonable certainty that their livers could be got at whitewashed and made to do proper work again! Why, half the Wall street operators would go short of their old livers.

The Longehamp- jook or riot of last Sunday months ago it was predicted by those who knew well the tempor and disposition of the Paris mob that the patty Saburban races, which are now being run simest every day, would lead to some disgraceful scenes. To say that the riot was the result of the bad feeling existing in the Fronch masses against everything English is feelish. The fact that the jockeys were Eng-Post, is auxious to learn why The Sun "has Richmen had nothing to do with the matter. The whole thing was but a repeon a large scale of what happened more than once before. The subarban races are mere open-air gambling much less orderly and much less fairly conducted than even our Brighton Beach races.

The moral of the story, however, seems to be that all races which are not under the control of property organized sportsmen's clubs should be prohibited. They are nothing but common gambling dens, with the additional disadvantage of attracting large masses of people natend of a few obscure gambiers. Our jocke dubs are doing everything in their power to make American sport as clean as it can be made, and it is of general public interest that bookmaking rowdyism should not be allowed to go as far here as it has been going in Paris.

Lovers of fine horse flesh are to have a reat on the occasion of the sale of Mr. Pierre Lorillard's thoroughbreds next Monday. The yearlings and horses in training of the Rancocas farm will form the buik of the sale; but the auctioneer has obtained permission to necept horses of other owners, and the sale promises to be a very large one. Some of the orses offered by Mr. Lorillard are the off-pring of Mortemer, whose progeny have covered hemselves with glory during the past season. The sale is to take place at the new Horse and Cattle Exchange of Mr. W. Easton, Thirtyeighth street and Broadway. On Saturday and Sunday evenings there will be an electric light exhibition of all the borses to be sold. Mr. Easton has for a partner the Hon, Ch. Ramsay brother of Lord Dalhousie, and recently figured as the best man at the remantic and somewhat hasty Sandys wedding. The happy Sandys couple, by the way, started for Europe a day or two ago.

The yacht clubs display unusual activity for this season of the year. Glose upon Tuesday's animated meeting of the New York Yacht Club comes on Saturday next the meeting of the American Yacht Club. The object of this meeting is of a much more practical nature than was that of the New York Club. The American Club intends to closure quarters, and to give its members all the benefit of a reading room, a card room, and every other convenience appertaining to a club. The roams proposed for the accommodation of the club are situated opposite the Windsor fiotel, and it will depend upon the Saturday vote of the members whether they are to be taken or not. Keeping in view that most of the members of the clubs are stock brokers and stock specuinters, the location seems to be a vary desira-ble one. After the usual Windsor chat with the great guns of Wall street, a member will be able, socially, to divert himself across the way. Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt is not yet a member o the club, but he will probably be easily entired to join it on account of its proximity to his favorite evening resort. If such be the case, it is to be hoped club life among frank, outspoken sailors will render him more veracious. His utterances at the Windsor and in newspaper interviews have done him a great deal of barm. His repeated denials of the intention of the New York Central Company to issue more bonds gave him the coup de grace. The Wall street boys call him now the "iving Bill" instead of the "public be d - Bill." This new nickname, being much shorter, will probably stick much closer. In any case, he made a great mistake in not always telling the truth He has thus given the bears an extra chance to compose any stories they like about the rail road properties he is interested in. If he de nies them now, nebody will believe him, and the bears will have things all their own way.

POLITICS IN MASSACHUSBETS

Butler Will Have a Mustred Thousand Votes. Boston, Oct. 8.—The canvass of this State

made by the friends of Gen. Butler indicates that he will probably get from one-half to three-fourths of his last year's vote (150,228). An average sets it at two-thirds, or about 100,000. It is not probable that Blaine will lose more than 50,000 from Robinson's vote of last year (100,092). Tats would give him 110,000 in November. The Cleveland vote that is sure is not over 70,000-50,000 from last years Demoerats and 20,000 Independent Republicans. There are, its leaders diaim, 40,000 Independents in the State, but fully half of these, reasons to be given below, will be scored be-tween Butler and St. John. Last year the temperance vote for Almy was 1,881. From present indications the vote on the various electoral tickets will, therefore, be as follows: Blaine, 110,000; Butler, 100,000; Cleveland, 70,000; St. John, 20,000. In 1889 Garfield had 53,215 plu-

tickets will, therefore, he as follows: Blaine, 110,000; Butler, 100,000; Cleveland, 70,000; St. John, 20,000. In 1889 Garfield had 53,215 plarality over Hancock.

Every day shows an increased Butler strength. In some places, notably in the seasecast towns, there is no Cleveland following, except Independent Republicans. In other places three, four, and half a lozen Democratic votes are claimed for Coweland. In Lowell, Fall River, Lawrones, Lyan, and other industrial cantres the People's candidate holds his strength firmly, and his campaign, workers who defray their own expenses) I flow nim. Tor better or worse, sink or swim, into the new party. If Ohio and West Virginia give on the 14th a setback to the Manning Democracy, the hopes of the opposition wil centre on Butler, and a stampede in his direction is more than likely.

A word about the Independents, When B aime was nominated the friends of Sanator Edmunds and a great number of political doctrinaires circulated pledges, which were largely signed, binding the voters not to vote for Baule. A committee of one nundred was appointed in Boston, and it set to work. The written pledge business was carried forward and a great number of names (30,000 or 40,555 romonatrants and only against Baine, but affirmatively for Cleveland. With the Buffalo scandal appeared and the exciton of the committee. Ket more than half of them now support Cleveland, and the remainder are for Biaine. Butler, or St. John.

The largest vote ever cast in this State for a Democratic revolt bysing to be a season promonatrants. John.

The largest vote ever cast in this State for a Democratic revolt bysing to be a season promonation, but affirmatively for Cleveland. Gen, Butler was 111,410 for Hancock in 1880. These greats inter, in an election not national in interest, Butler received 150,228. He is, the reform and report the for Bances of genting two-thirds of the regular Democratic north and the remainder are for Biaine. Ohio election, Butler stands a good chance of genting two-thirds of the In the Firth district Judge E. T. Lewis, the present incumbent, was defeated on the tariff issue, he having voted for the Morrison bill. The Democratic nomines, Judge Irion, has been called upon to give his views on the tariff, but has as yet said nothing. The result of the election will depend largely on the views he expresses, as the Republicans have named a strong candidate, C. L. Swayze, lately a Democratic protectionist, but now a Republican, Judge Irion is between two fires, for while a portion of his district is devoted to the production of sugar, other parts of it ochtain many free traders.

The light in Louisiana, however, is mainly in the First, Third, and Firth districts. In the First and, Fifth there is a bad split in the isomeeratic ranks and two rival candidates. Notwithstanding this, the Republicans will probably not piace a candidate in the field in either district, but will take advantage of the Democratic quarrel to attengthen themselves and reorganize. The Fifth district has the largest negro vote in the State, and was the old Republican stronghold, set if gave the Democrates negro vote in the State, and was the old Republicans, and an earnest effort will be made to heal the differences by taking off one of the candidates, probably Boatner, in the First district.

Carleton Hunt, the sitting member, was renominated by a party calling itself the Reform Democrate?, and embracing many of the best men in the city. The nomination of the regular Democratic Convention went begging, and was declined by at least half a dozon versions perfore it was finally accepted by Col. Louis St. Martin, an old croole, who represented Louisiana in Congress in 1851. The Republican hitherton half and the protection issue. Their candidate is E. J. Gay, a surgar planter and the richest man in the State. Mr. Gay is an altra protectionist, and was President of the late Sugar Planters Convention, which threatened to put up a protectionist alectoral ticket if the Democrationist, and was President of the late Sugar Planters

JOHN KEAN, JR., RENOMINATED.

Republicans of the Third District of New

FREEHOLD, Oct. 8 .- A happy set of Republicans assembled at Prechold this morning. They were delegates to the Convention to nominate a Republican candidate for Congress in the Third district, and they had just heard that Judge Robert S. Green, who got the nom-ination with a minority of the delegates plus the Chairman at the Democratic Convention last work, had withdrawn from the contest. leaving to his party the choice between nobody and Rotter William McMahon, who had a majority of the delegates, minus the Chairman, at Lot week's Convention, John R. Russell,

nt last week's Convention. John R. Russell, formerly a Police Commissioner in New York and now a ceal deater in New Branswick, was Chairman and Assemblyman Joseph R. Coward of Philipped Recretary. The resolutions adotted favored the Republican protective tariff and denounced the campaign of slander against Blaine.

Congressman John Kean, Jr., was renominated by acclamation and with great enthusiasm. When he was brought before the Convention he was accompanied by Congressman William Waiter Phelps. Mr. Kean, in accepting the nomination, referred to the fact that it had been his proud privilege to help put the Morrison bill into its little grave last winder, if elected he would do his best to see that the grass was kept green over that particular mound, When he sat down there was more cheering. Just as order was almost restored a gray-haired delegate on the front row shouled. They can't heat you, Johany; whoop 'er up!' and the cheering that had greeted Mr. Kean's appearance had to be done at over again. Congressman Phelps made a speech in which he said that the Morrison bill meant eight cents wages for men now earning a dollar. Eighty cents a day in this country meant revolution, perhans not with the bayonet, but certainly a revolution that would sweep the responsible party into chivion. Only one delegate to the Blaine Convention refused to abide by its action. Governe William Curtis inght stay in the purgatory in which he had placed himself instead of configure into the abide by its action. Geomes William Curtis might stay in the purgatory in which he has placed himself instead of coming up into the lepidican heaven where he belonged, or going down into the heat of Democracy, toward which his steps tended. The Republicans are getting along very well without him; the Millingan letters and the rest of that batch of charges had been investigated by a Democratic committee of Congress, and the verdet in every case had been either acquittal or sinches. McMahon says he proposes to stick, and will not go into the combination that the party leaders propose. He says he has one nomination, and that is all he cares for this year.

You Must He Admitted to Citizenship.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Nov: Is it necessary for me to take out "critical papers." Father came to this country when I was 12 years of age (1889), and inconcidately declared his intention to become a critical. He has his first and second papers. By answering our will greatly oblige. G. S.

Before attempting to vote you must be admitted to citizenship. If you are now 21 years of age, and for the three years next preceding your becoming of age have resided in the United States, and have since then continued to reside here, you can be admitted to citizenship without first having made the preliminary deciaration of intention to become a citizen which you denominate first papers. But at the time of your application to be admitted you must, in addition to the usual oath to support the Constitution, and renouncing other allegi ance, swear and prove to the Court that for two years back it has been your bona fide intention to become a citizen of the United States.

Cleveland and the Tax on Engineers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why grown of the bill passed by the last Legislature who provided the full passed by the last legislature which implies a last of \$20 m ever sentener in the city for the brackt of the judge pension fund? The engineers work harder, have inter responsibility, and get less buy than the judge. Their harders is hore corridor and requires none the full ever. Why should we not be aboved to assess the judge for an engineer's pension fund.

L SGISKER. The tax on engineers is levied by section 22 of the Police Pension bill, signed by Gov. Cieveland, which reads as follows:

It shall not be inwful for any person or persons to a ste of use any steam baller to generate steam, exce It shall not be harful for any person or persons to excele of no any shame builded to generate shear, except for heating purposes and for tuningly both multivers for any horizontal productive of New York, without instance of the buildings, in the city of New York, without instance according to the result of the shade of publication to the sound of Person prescribed earth methods to be countered as the others in coloniant of the cuty of New York, where dry the others in coloniant of the city of New York (New York) and the Person to whom a certificate of quitted of release to qualitative and the results of the framework of the production of the chapter shall part for the Tension of the Board of Police, for the most product of the tension function of the chapter of the second the board of the chapter of the second to the Tension function of the color of

A Call for Gen. Butler. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : We met To this Entrols of This SUN—Sor: We met here about two weeks are and formed a Butler club, and we have already 170 voters curolled. I see tien. Butler is to be at Schamman on the 25th in the afternoon, and the should be all meaning tooms here in the evening. We have a population of all other for the duling a great read the state of the state

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 7. Republican Scante and Democratic House. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: A bets s that during the choosing of the Electoral Commis sion in 1876, both Houses were Republican. B hets the one House was Republican and one Democratic. Wil you kindly decide?

You Can't Vote Without Being Naturalised. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was May 1889. Am I entitled to a vote after living in thi

John Quincy Adams Declines to Run. QUINCY, Mass., Oct. 8.-John 'Quincy Adams as declined the nomination of the Demi great from the Second district. The Independents, whe were preparing to east their strength for Mr. Adams held a special meeting here to such and tendered the Congress tournation to Dr. William Everut. It is eggeted that the Democrate will railly the nomination.

THE TARIFF IN LOUISIANA.

vote is as yet an unknown quantity.

Residence.

States laws dispensing with the period of resi-dence prescribed by the laws of the State in

which you seek to vote. The general election

law in this State requires that the citizen

should have been an juhabitant of the State

for one year, and a resident of the county for

six months. Probably the Connecticut pro-

Are Mesers. Watch and Ottver Running the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Fatty

ng the Tombs Police Court for political purposes. Fait

a working to be an Alderman and Jimmy to continue an Assemblyman, and they seem to have great influence

with all the Justices, Duffy and Gorman excepted. Why

should our Police Justices release the lawbrenkers and

vides that Police Justices are removable by the Supreme

Court at a General Term. It may be necessary before we

can break up gang rule and break down the evil infl

nce of the politician that a Police Justice be removed

from office. The public are patient and long suffering

but there is a limit to their endurance and their tolers

Call for a 8 ate Convention of the People's

Party in Rhode Island.

The freemen of the State favorable to the

election of Benjamin F. Butler and Absalom M. West, are requested to send delegates equal to the representa

lives in the General Assembly of the respective town

idence, in Slade Hall, Tuesday, Oct. 21, at 11 o'clock A. M. to nominate four candelates for electors; and after

the State Convention, conventions of the First and Sec

ond districts to nominate condidates for Congres

Prominent speakers from abroad will be present, whose names will be aunounced in the public press. James B. ALLEN, Secretary.

Did Keely Use Guly Compressed Airf

In the Scientific American of this week an

account of the recent trial at Sandy Hook of Keely's so-called "etheric force" gun is printed. The writer says of the gun that to his eye it was "nothing more

than a clumsy air gun, from which a few buillets were

discharged." He says Keely's cylinder was charged with compressed air, and describes the operation of firing the gun as follows:

firing the gain as follows:

The cylinder was assumeded by a small pipe with the breach of the gain; this disks of thard and soft rather formed a partition between the breech ar chamber and the toiled. The performance consisted syst is the torning of the air fained by Keey, then, while the air was flowing through the small pipe into the air chamber, he writed on the rear part of the was with a mailet, be which he preceded to vire a 'the' effective, and the which he preceded to vire a 'the' effective air pressure than accounted with this jurgle be air to an account when the pressure that are the side satisfies of the six th

Accompanying the article are sketches of the gun and

of the gas therite, which are described as consisting of three disks, the two front ones being of common hard ruther 1-32 of an inch thick, and the third of soft rubber

packing 1.16 of an tuch thick. The writer says a go

ocity obtained in the experiments, and aids:

check thus made is strong enough to with stand air at a pressure sumply sufficient to drive a builet with the

We estimate that Keely used an air pressure of Sect to 1.500 pounds to the square med to break his gas check, and discharge the butlets.

On the Mome Stretch.

In these delightful, dear October days Of noonday sun and morning haze, The trumpet's brazen brays

And through the fading year. Parties with vision none too clear Regard the future, full of hope and fear.

Desire to know what star shall set or rise

Now doth the overanxious candidate

And bouffre's blaze

Brown leaf is here,

With vain surmise. Now sean October's skies.

And both the witters and the wise

Train loads of soap accelerate.

And bright his prospects seem ;

Then quickly fades his glorious spheme, and he ascends the dark sait river a stream.

Then, wearied of his gait,

The sere

All eyes,

A gleam

ltumes bis dream

and cities, to a convention to be held in the city of Pro-

A CITIZEN.

tion of Fatty Waish and Jimmy Oliver control

hereby violate their duty and their outh of office !

vision is similar.

Congresomen Wanted was Will be Solld for

The first meeting of the Special Committee NEW ORLEASS, Oct. 7.—The fight for Con of the bridge trustees appointed to consider the gress is growing warm in this State. For the question of increasing the facilities for travel over the bridge and a reduction of the toise first time in many years a thorough and earnest canvass is made. The Presidential queswas held yesterday. Mayor Low invited all who had any suggestions to make them. Sention is rarely touched upon, and several Dem-ocratic meetings have adjourned after enator Boyd of the Anti-Monopoly League spoke in layor of a reduction of tolls. It was a movedorsing the Democratic nominees for Congress without saying a word about candidate Grover Cieveland. ment in favor of the people, and would increase The contest is confined mainly to the Pirst

he usefulness of the bridge. Mr. C. H. Phelps then rend a statement in re-Third, and Fifth districts. In the Second disgard to the bridge railroad by James Gamble of trict, which has always been the closest in the 2 Wall street. He was in favor of allowing the State, Judge W. T. Houston, the Democratic trustees to remain in control of the railroad, but he would put in the best patents of gries, nominee, has assured his election by the firm stand he has taken on the tariff. In his speechbut he would put in the best parents of kind, and if the trustees would make the necessary changes, at a cost not to exceed \$25,000, he could carry so many passengers that he would guarantee to gave \$100,000 a year to the trustees, provided he received one-quarter of a cent for each passenger earried. If the charkes were made, he would guarantee to carry 18,000 passengers an hour each way. The trucks es he has declared that, although a good Demo-erat, he is a firm protectionist, and will refuse to go into a party caucus on the tariff or chay any caucis which dictates his course on this issue. Judge Houston completed to-day his canvass of the sugar parishes embraced in his district. The sugar planters attended ail his meetings, and will work carnestry in his favor and elect him. This district is represented in the present Congress by E. John Ells, a strong supporter of the Morrison bill.

In the Fifth district Judge E. T. Lewis, the present incumbent, was debated on the tariff issue, he having voted for the Morrison bill.

The Democratic nomines, Judge Irlon, has been called upon to give his views on the tariff, but has as yet said nothing. The result of the expresses, as the Republicans have named a portion of his district is devoted to the preduction of sugar, other parts of it contain many free traders.

The hight in Louisiana, however, is mainly in the First. Third, and Firth districts. In the First, Third, and Firth districts. In the First, and Firth there is a bad spilt in the Brist and Fifth there is a bad spilt in the Brist and Fifth there is a bad spilt in the Brist and Fifth there is a bad spilt in the Brist and Fifth there is a bad spilt in the Brist and Fifth there is a bad spilt in the Brist and Fifth there is a bad spilt in the Brist and Fifth there is a bad spilt in the Brist and Fifth there is a bad spilt in the Brist and Fifth there is a bad spilt in the Brist and Fifth there is a bad spilt in the Brist and Fifth there is a bad spilt in the Brist and Fifth there is a bad spilt in the Brist and Fifth there is a bad spilt in the Brist and Fifth there is a bad spilt in the Brist and Fifth district has the largest negre vote in the State, and was the old Republican stronghold, yet if gave the Democratic ranks and two rival candidates. Mr. Strengense the facilities of the bridge, and was lift out after ready and a carnest effort will be made to heal the differences by taking off one of the candidates, probably Boatner, in the First on liquid, the sitting member, was reany caucus which dictates his course on this issue. Judge Houston completed to-day his

DISCUSSING BRIDGE TOLLS.

Propositions to Use a Different Grip and to

the bridge to give it up to any individual or corporation.

Mr. Van Schalek said that the Mayor had been charged with an interest in the Long Island Bairroad Company, Mr. Stranshan with looking after the interests of the Union Ferry Company. Mr. Marshall with looking out for the elevated roads, and himself with an interest in the Nassau Cable Company, but he shought from the sentiments expressed that the bridge was safe from all.

Mr. Stranshan added that he did not think any one would be in layor of leasing the bridge may be the bridge will meet again at 2 P. M. on Saturday.

SHUTTING OUT THE R. AND O. ROAD. Conflicting Explanations of the Pennsylvania Company's Action.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8 .- An official of the Penngivania Railroad says that the discontinuance of the Baltimore and Ohio trains on the Pennsylvania track to New York simply means outting off unprofitable train services

On the other hand, Mr. C. K. Lord of the Baltimore and Ohio road says that the service was profitable. "The average number of through profitable. "The average number of through presengers," he says, "on the two trains which were run specially for the Baltimore and Unio Baltimod were in excess of any of the Fennsylvania Railroad through trains. The true reson for the action of the Fennsylvania Railroad through trains. The true reson for the action of the Fennsylvania Railroad in arbitrarily depriving the Baltimore and Ohio read of train fuelilities, was the fact that their new line between Baltimore and Philadelphia is rapidly approaching completion, together with the fact that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have been able to secure such hellities in the vicinity of and west of Pittsburgh as to seriously affect the revenue of the Pennsylvania railroad, as their monthly reports will show."

The New York and Philadelphia extension is being rapidly pushed, and when this line is being rapidly pushed, and when this line is opened it will become aformidable competitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad for travel between Washington, Philadelphia, and New York.

The Baltimore Sim intimates that the Baltimore and Ohio road may conclude that the actioning sew litch induced it to enter the trunkline pool no longer exist, and that a fierco railroad war may soon bogin. A Soldier's Discharge Not Equivalent to TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! I WAS discharged, a non-commissioned officer from the reg-ular army on Sch. 10, 1884. I have lived since then the lowing time for rarely east, as seven days in Milad, What I want to know is this. Can I by whoving my discharge from the regulars, vote for our soulier leader during the civil war. For Butlert I will look for your answer this week in line Ses, as I am a regular reader. Respectfully yours.

Milroun, Coom., Oct. 3.

Then B. Winnar. The Revised Statutes of the United States contain a provision that any alien honorably discharged from the army shall be admitted to citizenship provided he has resided one year in the United States, without any previous declaration of his intention to become a citizen; but we know of no provision of the United

-The German Emperor is to visit Stras-

irg on Sunday, Oct. 19, to inaugurate the new bails -Excitement has been produced in loarned circles in Bernin by Profs. Pinkier and Prior of the Cul-versity of Bonn, who claim an equal share with Dr. Koch in the merit of the discoveries usually associated with the latter's name. Dr. Koch was forced to recog

-A remarkable discovery of topazes has en made in New South Wales. A portion of a large binish-green crystal weighing several pounds, found at Mudger, is now in the colonial museum. Some crystals from two to three inches in length have been found in Uraha. One found at Gundagai weighs 11 oz o dwt.,

and one from Guigong weight 18 oz avoirdopois -A method of military nocturnal signalling has been devised by a Russian, Capt. Kostovich. To a small captive balloon is suspensied an Edison electric lamp, which, by means of connecting wires, can be kindled and extinguished at will by an operator stationed on board ship or in any other convenient position, a series of such extinctions and reignitions being em-ployed according to a telegraphic code.

- Much interest has recently been excited in English engineering erroles by the minouncement of the discovery of a new motive power by Mr. Edwin Storze, who has patented the means of application. Ac-cording to report the new motive power threaten to doping stems as the motive power for driving light machinery and for all purposes of tight lecomotion, either on land or water. Arrangements are in progress to give -Lord Randolph Churchill save the Lon-

don correspondent of the Learning Post is spending the time in Scotland shooting. He is not particularly fond of sport, knowing two ways of spending a holiday in finitely preferable to his mind. One is to go to Paris and live a boulevard life—a course he pursued last Easter when worn nearly to death by the labors of the session The other is to go down to Brighton and stay in fed for twenty hours out of the twenty four. He told me once that his idea of a happy life was to go to bed in a quiet room, stay there through the day reading and dozing dine in slippers and dressing gown in the even-ing, and as soon as convenient the reafter go back to bed

-A correspondence has taken place between the Bishop of Chester (Dr. Stubbes and the Dean of Chester (Br. Howson), through the introduction by he former into the cathedral services of the castward position during the prayer of consecration—a position which was not adopted by the late Dr. Jacobson, nor by any Bahap or Dean of Chester since 1002. Writing to the bishop, the from objects to the innovation on the ground that as the cathedral is under his control and he has written letters against the eastward position, the action of the Rishop puts the Dean in a faise light. The Bishop declines to change his own view, but gives the Dean leave to excuipate himself by publishing the cor-

-A reporter has been all the way to Pays interview Alexandre Dumas on the subject of the piece which he is writing for the Theatre Francais but he has not succeeded in extracting any information worth speaking of from the dromatist In one respect the play will differ from most of its more munt diste preducessors. It is not written to uphoid any of those sucial theses to the advocacy of which M. Dirans has devoted so many of his works. It is a piece without a purpose. He has not as yet selected a name for it, but he will now probably give it the name of the hero usually well informed on theatrical matters says that there are only four characters in the piece-two male and two female. MM Got and Copuella are to represent the former, and the part of the heroine is to be taken by Mile Pierson, for whom and Copuelin, M. Dumas told the terviewer, he emistly wrote the pleas.

-Mme. Judie, who has been the stock attraction at the Paris Various for some years past has left that theatre for good. Sie had figured there is so many parts that it had become supposable to invest a combination which should exhibit her to the public in a nevel light, and the public of the Varietes insists upon nevel ngist, and the public of the Variotes insists upon novelry. She showed considerable skill as a truoped player in one of her inter impersonations; she slishing abshed herself on the harp in another, and as an equestremic in a third. She had represented amost every conceivable kind of character and appeared in all manner of continues. The invention of the category for the theatre at length gave out, and she has determined to appear before a new audit nee. She goes to the Palais Royal for a short season, and seems to have trade her controvers. thort season, and seems to have made her own terms with the nating ement. She is to get 1 fter france for each performance and dis france for each reheared. Each new peers she appears in is to be kept on the bills for sixty days at least successful or not whe is to have a special Greating room and the services of a maid exclusively to hereoff. She has stipujated likewise for a benefit, one-halfor. half the gross receipts of which are to fall to her shair; nd she is to have as large a number of tickets to dispose